

GAME FORESTS THEIR FAD.

Millionaires Who Own
Thousands of Wild
Animals and
Birds.

Few people have any idea of the large number of big game preserves that are owned by rich Americans. The propagation of large wild game has become a fad among the millionaires, and as this, to be carried on successfully, must be done on scientific principles, expert game keepers are imported to take charge of the preserves, which sometimes cover many thousands of acres.

Never except when it is absolutely necessary to the health or comfort of the animals in captivity is art called upon to improve the natural condition of the preserve. Were it not for the miles of high wire fencing which is used to enclose these big estates, a visitor might readily imagine himself far from civilization. Roaming freely over these vast domains may be seen bison, caribou, moose, antelope, etc.—in fact, all the choicest game which this continent can boast.

The first large tract of wild land was enclosed for this purpose about the year 1887, when the Killdeer Club purchased for a hunting and fishing preserve a tract of land in the Adirondacks. Even as late as 1890 there were not more than a half dozen estates of this character in these mountains, while now there are over sixty clubs and private individuals owning parks and preserves which cover in the aggregate over 1,200,000 acres.

One of the first rich Americans to follow the lead of the Killdeer Club was the late Austin Corbin, who in 1888 started with a small park on his estate near Babylon, L. I. The elk and deer placed there did not thrive, however, and soon began to die. His son, Austin Corbin, Jr., told his father what they needed was a larger range in a rough mountainous country, and he suggested taking the remainder of the herd to Newport, N. H., his father's native place. This suggestion was adopted, and as a result there are to-day over 4,000 animals of various kinds, including a big herd of bison, ranging over a tract of 28,000 acres. Thirty odd miles of wire fencing eight feet high surround the tract.

Another rich New Yorker who is an enthusiastic breeder of big game is Dr. W. Seward Webb, who has recently had 9,000 acres of his Adirondack lands enclosed as a game preserve, which he calls Nehasane Park. He has made a specialty of stocking it with moose and elk, and has successfully demonstrated that both will thrive in confinement and that elk are adapted to the Adirondacks. According to the estimate of his gamekeepers, there are at present on Dr. Webb's preserve sixteen moose, thirty-five elk and two hundred and seventy-five deer. He is constantly adding to this large herd, and has orders in Canada for all the moose that guides and hunters may be able to capture.

In another part of the Adirondacks is located Fairbough Lodge, the summer place of George J. Gould, 900 acres of which are given up to many varieties of game. This tract is enclosed with wire fencing and is well-stocked with musk-deer and Mongolian pheasants and various kinds of hares, as well as large animals. The greater part of the park is in woodland. Mr. Gould has at present a herd of fifty elk, from one to ten years old, and about twenty calves. He also has fifteen common red deer. He is also the owner of a fine trout lake, covering about twenty acres of land, and one mile of trout stream, where he can catch fifty or twenty pounds of the speckled beauties in a couple of hours. Mr. Gould has had remarkably good luck with his elk, but for some reason the herd of deer have not seemed to thrive well.

One of the largest game parks in this section covers 20,000 acres, and has lately been acquired by Charles Fenton, of the Adirondack Timber and Mineral Company. It is located in the best game country in the Adirondacks, and as it is not enclosed its beautiful wooded hills and shady valleys are sought by wandering deer, so that the big herd belonging to the park has been augmented by several hundred others, who came to visit, but have concluded to stay.

Mr. Fenton accounts for this by the fact that no deer are allowed to be killed in the water or to be run by dogs during the breeding season, though this method of hunting is practiced on all lands surrounding the park.

In the summer of 1893 Edward H. Litchfield, of Brooklyn, purchased a tract of 9,000 acres of wild forest land near Tupper Lake, in the Adirondacks, with the determination of creating a private preserve similar to those in Scotland and the Tyrol. The area which he has enclosed is two and a quarter miles wide by six and one-half miles long. Into this he turned a small herd of elk consisting of four bulls and seven cows. The band now numbers nearly thirty. Fifty odd black-tail deer, a number of jack rabbits, English pheasants and fox squirrels, caper caudate and other animals serve to keep each other company. Occasionally the park receives a visit from one of the larger animals. Recently one of his deer was killed and partly eaten by a big panther.

Charles T. Dietrich owns an estate of 1,000 acres in Dutchess County, N. Y., where he has fifty deer of different varieties, which he has gathered from all parts of America. Besides these he has imported a number of German roe, big bodies of all kinds of game birds, from English pheasants to prairie chickens, thrives and run wild about the covers.

Theodore A. Havemeyer's preserve at Mountain Side, Albany, N. Y., contains 250 acres, part of which is thickly wooded and the rest open grazing glades. There are about seventy deer in the park besides rabbits, Belgian hares, quail, woodcock, partridges and English pheasants.

Henri Menier, the millionaire chocolate manufacturer and well-known French yachtsman, who now owns Antioch Island, and has fenced off one-third of the island, which he will use as a great game preserve. The princely scale of Mr. Menier's enterprise may be judged when one considers that Antioch is considerably larger than Long Island and that the tract which will be turned into a hunting park measures forty miles in length, with a maximum breadth of about thirty-five miles.

Mr. Menier's agent is at present advertising for elk and antelope, the purchase of bison and moose.

A POST OFFICE DORMITORY.

Where Tired Postal Clerks Will Sleep.

Uncle Sam has decided that he wants the quarters on the top floor of the Federal Building that have been used so long as a dormitory by employees attached to the Railway Mail Service of the Post Office. These quarters are situated at the northern end of the building, and most persons will be surprised to know of their existence.

The main dormitory, as it is called, is a room 100 feet long by 100 wide, very well lighted, and with enormous windows opening upon City Hall Park—one of the best

A GARDEN OF EDEN FOR MILLIONAIRE DRUNKARDS.

A SYNDICATE of physicians, many of whom are practitioners in New York, London and Paris, have at last brought to a successful conclusion negotiations, which were undertaken nearly three years ago, for the establishment of an island of seclusion in the Southern Pacific. The promoters of the scheme make no direct appeal to the public, but they have discreetly announced to their medical brethren that an institution of an altogether novel character will be in operation early next year. Rightly, or wrongly, most of the doctors seem to have arrived at the conclusion that the so-called "immediate cures" for the drink habit are unreliable, and that the wisest thing for the friends of a well-to-do dipsomaniac to do is to put him where he will not be an annoyance and see what time does for him. There are already in the vicinity of New York several "Private Retreats for Gentlemen of Intemperate Habits." To any one of these a patient can only be consigned with his own consent, but when he is once there he is supposed to remain until cured. The system of restraint is not, however, a very rigid one, and it is in practice found very difficult to prevent a patient from taking a run to town when he has been sober and well behaved for two or three months. In almost every case his first or second visit to his old-time haunts, where he meets his old companions and encounters his old temptations, brings about a relapse. And it is a singular fact that when a man has been prevailed upon not to drink for a time and then breaks loose he is apt to become very reckless. A drunkard will spend three months in a "retreat," and then come down to New York and break loose so vigorously that he will be arrested before midnight. In England, where there is a much larger leisure class than here, there is, naturally enough, much more drunkenness among educated men. Among the aristocracy and especially among the pleasure-loving class who constitute the House of Lords, there are many rich dipsomaniacs who are almost continuously in need of a keeper. Private institutions for the treatment of habitual drunkards are very numerous there, and the idea of arranging for the wholesale exportation of dipsomaniacs originated there, although it was an American practitioner in London, and not an English physician, who can be credited with the project. It was this American's idea that if a drunkard's friends sent him to a place from which it was absolutely impossible for him to escape, from which even his custodians themselves would be powerless to release him if he wanted to do so, the problem would be solved. It was upon this curious idea of safeguarding doctors, as

well as patients, of coercing jailors as well as prisoners, that the undertaking was based. It is hard for a doctor at the head of a private retreat to refuse to release a patient when the relatives or friends who arranged for his confinement ask that he should be set free. A small island in the Ellice group, about 500 miles north of Yanna Levu, has been leased for a term of ninety-nine years, and a contract has been made with a New Zealand steamship company to make a trip to Port Aua, as the island is now called, once a year. Under this arrangement there will be absolutely no means of communication between the island and the civilized world for a whole year at a time.

tendent can prevent a patient from leaving the island even after a year's stay if it does not seem expedient to release him. The steamship is chartered by the managers of the cure for the purpose of transporting to and from New Zealand such persons as the medical superintendents may indicate and no others. And unless a man undertakes to swim five or six hundred miles, it would be a physical impossibility for him to leave.

For \$5,000, payable in advance, the managers undertake to receive a patient in London immediately before the sailing of the steamer for New Zealand, which will connect with the annual trip from Auckland to Foll Aua, this sum to pay his travelling expenses, to keep him on the island for a year and to give him a return ticket to London at the end of a year.

If the patient's relatives or friends stipulate that he is to be kept there a second year, if he is not cured at the end of the first, and give security for the payment in London for the second year's fee, which is \$4,500, they may be quite certain that they will not see him for two years if there is the slightest doubt of his complete reformation.

It is not anticipated by the promoters of the scheme that they will have to take very stern measures in order to prevent attempts at escape. To a man whose constitution has been impaired by excessive drinking, the soft air and the pleasant indulgence of island life are peculiarly agreeable.

There occur in the case of every drunkard who is confined near a great city, certain days when he would make almost any sacrifice and run almost any risk in order to get to town. He knows that in an hour he could be drinking just the sort of a drink he likes best. He is so near to what he craves for that he feels as if he could almost reach out his hand and touch it.

But when he is isolated from all such opportunities by a broad stretch of sea it seems probable that a patient will soon become resigned to his enforced routine of good living and good health. He will certainly have no reason to complain of his quarters, for New York physicians, to whom the architect's plans, now in the course of construction, have been submitted, say that there is no seaside hotel in America more ingeniously planned or more luxuriously appointed.

The island itself possesses all the characteristic beauty of the South Seas. It is encircled by a wreath of coral, leaving a narrow access to its small harbor. There is an abundance of fresh water, the swimming and sea fishing are excellent, and, in fact, the place has about everything to be desired in the life of a man who wishes to enjoy a lazy life.

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But the wizards of surgery looked at the wound, and finding the eye unimpaired, they decided to try the engrafting of new skin on the lacerated cheek. Virginia was a robust little girl, a fact greatly in her favor. Many adults offered pieces of their skin for the engrafting process, but the doctors decided that skin of the same age and texture would be the best, and so some skin was taken from the little girl's thigh.

The engrafting differed from the ordinary operation of the kind, in that there was so much flesh gone. Not only had skin to be engrafted, but flesh had to be literally transplanted. Sometimes bits of cuticle and nothing more were transferred, and again considerable thicknesses of living flesh had to be cut from the thigh. The surgeons worked not merely to cover the wound with a new growth of skin, but to so transplant the flesh that the round contour of the cheek would be preserved in perfect symmetry with its uninjured companion.

For fifteen days the child was under anaesthetics practically all the time. The engrafted skin and flesh healed with remarkable rapidity. There was a feast, for a time, that an ugly scar might be left. All doubt on that score has passed now. There is no trace of the terrible wound inflicted by the dog save the red line across the cheek.

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BIGGEST OF ALL HOGS.

It Weighs Over 1,400 and Is Insured.

A hog of wonderful dimensions has turned up in Montville, Texas. It is almost the size of an ox, but its powers of consumption almost equal those of an elephant.

The hog originally sold for \$250, but today the owner scores an offer of \$15,000 for it. Museum managers all over the country have offered to purchase it, but the owner is waiting until it shall have reached its limit of height, when he thinks its value will be doubled.

The hog weighs 1,430 pounds, is 8 feet 3 inches in length and 4 feet 1 inch high. It

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measures 8 feet around its body. Its feet are of the size of an ordinary ox. It eats from 40 to 50 ears of corn every day. The pen in which the pig is kept is always surrounded by a crowd, many people watching the phenomenon for hours. The rule is the pride of the neighborhood, and the first story a stranger hears on entering the town is the story of this champion pig. Visitors invariably tell of the pig after leaving the village, and its fame has travelled far and wide. Experts on cattle say that the animal can be made to attain a weight of 2,500 pounds.

So fearful is the owner that something will happen to the pig that he has taken out an insurance policy on its life. He has also insured it for \$5,000 against loss by fire.

MARTIAL MUSIC.
Here is an Explanation of How It Helps Soldiers on a Weary March.

A question which has been agitating the military critics of Europe is in what way music assists the soldier on the march. All men, it is claimed, having an appreciation of music feel prompted to step in time to a march tune.

Music on the march therefore substitutes a new and pleasanter stimulus to exertion for the monotonous and somewhat dreary work of keeping place in the ranks. It is well known that eagerness is, as a rule, more a matter of mind than of body, and that the muscles of the body do not tire so soon as the nerve centres which move them.

Music, by bringing a fresh nerve centre into play, will often, it is held, banish all sense of weariness, and will even sometimes afford rest to the usual nerve centre, so that when the music ceases the soldier feels fresher than before it began. Why men's limbs should tend to move to music no one knows, but it is practically the same thing as dancing, and is believed to have to do with the instinct all men display which urges them to associate with what is beautiful in Nature and art.

some of which are covered with gilt or bronze paint, and bearing the word "stand-ard" in black letters. An equal number of designs are made upon imitation of silver, and show the legend "10 to 1." Some torches are equipped with "gold" sticks, others with silver ones. An expensive idea especially designed for day parades is a sun umbrella, of Japanese frame, covered with "gold" and with "silver" paper. There are many other designs in sun umbrellas, covered with the tri-color, with flags, and with fabrics that are intended to represent "silver" and "gold."

Many marching clubs prefer to carry lanterns, instead of the dripping and flaming torches. Of these many entirely new designs are shown. They come in all colors of glass, mica and oiled paper, revealing a variety of campaign catch phrases and portraits of the candidates.

The dear workman is much cultivated in these days, and the shrewd manufacturers have placed upon the market shining dinner pells by the thousands, with mottoes and portraits to suit the adherents of either Bryan or McKinley. In the Western States the dinner pail, carried by columns of marching men in their shirt sleeves and wearing great, broad-brimmed straw hats, is a common form of demonstration, especially in favor of Bryan.

In campaign headgear there is a bewildering variety. Hats, caps, helmets and caporaux range in price from 10 cents to \$2 or more. Helmets of the general shape of those worn by the German army are favorites. They are of "silver" and of "gold." There are, in olivette, caps in all shapes of the forage military and naval styles, in red, white and blue, and in the inevitable silver and gold.

One firm shows fifty styles of uniforms. A complete outfit of a French soldier, topped off with the chapeau of Napoleon, is one of the most striking. There are full Continental uniforms and military outfits, of which towering shakos in white or black, with shining silver and gold plates in the front are the feature.

There are uniforms made up of flags, and there are red suits for the "sappers and miners" and blue uniforms, with rolling collars, for sailors and naval veterans.

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CAMPAIGN UNIFORMS.

Novelties for the Political Paraders.

New York's wholesale dealers in campaign goods present this year a greater variety of torches, lanterns and uniforms than in any previous Presidential year.

As might be expected from reading in the daily papers of the relative wealth of the Republican organization as compared with the comparative poverty of the Democratic, there is a preponderance of expensive devices for illumination and of uniforms for the use of G. O. P. marching clubs. The silver and the gold issues are clearly outlined throughout.

In addition to plain tin torches, there are half a dozen designs, fanciful in shape,

DOG EATERS OF AMERICA.

The arrival here last week from China of two edible or chow dogs, recalls the fact that the Chinese are not the only people who have been given to eating dogs. The custom prevailed among the Aztecs, and especially the Mexicans, at the time of the Spanish conquest.

It was probably discouraged by the priests and severely repressed by the conquerors, for it appears to have completely died out. Even the species of dog seems to have become extinct. During a considerable sojourn in Central America the writer was not able to find a single specimen.

They have been putting a brand-new check on a certain Chicago two-year-old by the operation of skin grafting. It was so far successful that when little Virginia Hereley grows up to be a belle in the society of the big city on the lake no one will ever know of her misfortune and probably she will have forgotten all about it herself.

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But when he is isolated from all such opportunities by a broad stretch of sea it seems probable that a patient will soon become resigned to his enforced routine of good living and good health. He will certainly have no reason to complain of his quarters, for New York physicians, to whom the architect's plans, now in the course of construction, have been submitted, say that there is no seaside hotel in America more ingeniously planned or more luxuriously appointed.

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AN ENGLISH BOOM.
How the Town of Barry Grew in Ten Years to Have 25,000 Inhabitants.

The New World is not the only place where mushroom towns spring up. In England several considerable cities have been created by new railroads.

Of these Crewe is perhaps the most notable. Fifty years ago it was an insignificant and unprogressive village with about a couple of hundred inhabitants. To-day it is an important and thriving town with a population of some thirty thousand. What may fairly be called its creation was entirely due to the London & Northwestern Railway Company, whose works cover about thirty acres and employ from seven to eight thousand artisans.

Another remarkable instance is that of Barry, in Glamorganshire. As late as 1880 it was the habitation of a few fisher families numbering some fifty souls. The construction of a railway and dock was then commenced for the purpose of the conveyance and shipment of coal from the Rhonda Valley. Barry is now a town of 25,000 inhabitants, with municipal gas and water works and all modern improvements.

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Mexico Used to Have an Edible Puppy.

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GAVE HER A NEW CHEEK.

A Remarkable Case of Skin Grafting.

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Imbedded themselves in her eyebrows, ploring the flesh until the fold of the skin dropped, concealing the eyebrow. At the second attack of the animal the fleshy part of the cheek from the inner corner of the eye to the mouth was torn off. It was a terrible disfigurement, and at the time it seemed hopeless of repair.

But the wizards of surgery looked at the wound, and finding the eye unimpaired, they decided to try the engrafting of new skin on the lacerated cheek. Virginia was a robust little girl, a fact greatly in her favor. Many adults offered pieces of their skin for the engrafting process, but the doctors decided that skin of the same age and texture would be the best, and so some skin was taken from the little girl's thigh.

The engrafting differed from the ordinary operation of the kind, in that there was so much flesh gone. Not only had skin to be engrafted, but flesh had to be literally transplanted. Sometimes bits of cuticle and nothing more were transferred, and again considerable thicknesses of living flesh had to be cut from the thigh. The surgeons worked not merely to cover the wound with a new growth of skin, but to so transplant the flesh that the round contour of the cheek would be preserved in perfect symmetry with its uninjured companion.

For fifteen days the child was under anaesthetics practically all the time. The engrafted skin and flesh healed with remarkable rapidity. There was a feast, for a time, that an ugly scar might be left. All doubt on that score has passed now. There is no trace of the terrible wound inflicted by the dog save the red line across the cheek.

"I had the little girl down to see Dr. Murphy the other day," Mr. Hereley said, "and he was astonished at the result of his own work. He said he never saw better results from an operation of the kind. She may have a scar there for many years, but Dr. Murphy says there is likelihood that all trace of the wound will disappear. Even now the cheek is plump and round, and when a little powder is dusted over it the scar is hardly noticeable."

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How the Town of Barry Grew in Ten Years to Have 25,000 In